



# Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987

## 1987 CHAPTER 41

### <sup>F1</sup>PART I

#### CONFISCATION OF PROCEEDS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING ETC.

##### *Sequestration etc. of estate comprising realisable property*

#### <sup>F1</sup>37 **Insolvency practitioners dealing with property subject to restraint order.**

(1) Without prejudice to the generality of any enactment contained in the Insolvency Act 1986 or in the 1985 Act, where—

- (a) any person acting as an insolvency practitioner seizes or disposes of any property in relation to which his functions are, because that property is for the time being subject to a restraint order, not exercisable; and
- (b) at the time of the seizure or disposal he believes, and had reasonable grounds for believing, that he is entitled (whether in pursuance of a court order or otherwise) to seize or dispose of that property,

he shall not be liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the seizure or disposal except in so far as the loss or damage is caused by the insolvency practitioner's negligence; and the insolvency practitioner shall have a lien on the property, or the proceeds of its sale, for such of his expenses as were incurred in connection with the liquidation, sequestration or other proceedings in relation to which the seizure or disposal purported to take place and for so much of his remuneration as may reasonably be assigned for his acting in connection with those proceedings.

(2) Any person who, acting as an insolvency practitioner, incurs expenses—

- (a) in respect of such property as is mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above and in so doing does not know and has no reasonable grounds to believe that the property is for the time being subject to a restraint order; or
- (b) other than in respect of such property as is so mentioned, being expenses which, but for the effect of a restraint order, might have been met by taking possession of and realising the property,

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the  
Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987, Section 37. (See end of Document for details)*

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shall be entitled (whether or not he has seized or disposed of that property so as to have a lien under that subsection) to payment of those expenses under section 16(1) or (3)(a) of this Act.

- (3) In the foregoing provisions of this section, the expression “acting as an insolvency practitioner” shall be construed in accordance with section 388 (interpretation) of the said Act of 1986 except that for the purpose of such construction the reference in subsection (2)(a) of that section to a permanent or interim trustee in a sequestration shall be taken to include a reference to a trustee in a sequestration and subsection (5) of that section <sup>F2</sup> . . . shall be disregarded; and the expression shall also comprehend the official receiver acting as receiver or manager of the property.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1** Pt. I (ss. 1-47) repealed (S.) (1.4.1996) by 1995 c. 40, ss. 6, 7(2), **Sch. 5** (with Sch. 3 paras. 1, 3, 6, 16, 17)
- F2** Words in s. 37(3) repealed (1.4.1993 subject to savings in arts. 4, 5 of S.I. 1993/438) by 1993 c. 6, s. 11(4), **Sch. 2** (with s. 12(6)); S.I. 1993/438, **arts. 3, 4, 5.**

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1987, Section 37.